

# SPORTS

## TOKIO COMMENT ON BASEBALL

The interest taken in Tokio in the playing of the St. Louis baseball nine is shown in the amount of space devoted to the different games by the Japanese papers, the files received on the Korea having pages devoted to detailed write-ups of the matches and to baseball illustrations. The Honolulu players seem to have made a great hit with the Japanese, although the comments of some of the Japanese papers after the first game, in which the Honolulu team was beaten, indicate that the visitors had not played up to the reputation which had preceded them.

The Tokio Kokumin (Nation), a leading newspaper of Japan, gives the following account of the first match, translated freely. After describing the elaborate decorations of the Keio grounds for the occasion, the arch of welcome erected in honor of the visitors, the yelling crowd of students and the great assemblage of spectators, the Nation says:

"As the St. Louis nine entered through the arch a great shout of welcome was given them by the thousands assembled. The visitors practiced a little before the game. Pitcher Leslie's throwing was wonderfully quick and his speed surprised the Keio players. The batting order of the Hawaiian team showed their tactics, the Chinaman, En Sue, noted as a fast runner, coming first to bat because they wanted to utilize his speed and to put him to first in safety. He bunted as was expected and ran like an arrow. When within twelve feet of first base he threw himself along the ground. His speed was simply wonderful. He stole down to second and on the catcher's error got to third. He came home on a hit from Bushnell. The tactics were splendid."

"In the third innings the Hawaiian team got another run, but in the fifth, by hard hitting and taking advantage of the rattling of the catcher, leftfield and third baseman, the Keio players got three runs, putting them in the lead. The rosters yelled with joy and gave their college calls. In the sixth and eighth innings the Hawaiians got two more runs, tying the score. Then the roots got discouraged and quieted down. The run in the eighth was made on bad error on the part of Keio. Fernandez was on third and Fox-like Evers was on second. He stood far off the base. This was a Hawaiian trick, for if Ioki, the Keio pitcher, threw to second to catch him the runner on third would come home. The spectators feared that Ioki would be caught and he was, throwing to second and allowing Fernandez to come in.

In the ninth both sides had scored the same and it was decided to play on.

"Now the Keio rosters picked up courage again and began their college yells, filling the grounds with their voices. This weakened the spirit of the Hawaiians and Fernandez, who was standing on the coaching line, making horrible noises which caused laughter among the spectators, became quiet. Yet the Hawaiians showed much spirit and many feared that they would win. But in the thirteenth innings Keio succeeded in getting some of the Hawaiians rattled and brought in two runs, thus settling the destiny of the day. In the tenth and eleventh innings the Hawaiians came up strong, but never until they had two men out, when it was too late.

"Perhaps the spectators who had heard reports about the Hawaiian team were surprised at the result. Of course, the ability of the team can not be judged altogether on the first game, but as a team they are not perfect. Pitcher Ioki threw splendidly and his opponents were bothered with his curves, even the strongest batters among them being fooled by his magical throws. That Mr. Evers, before the game, was struck in the stomach and had his wind knocked out, was not a good omen for the Hawaiian team. Perhaps today was an off-day for the Hawaiians and they may come up stronger later. The Waseda players were among the careful observers today and they may have gained some pointers. There were about eight thousand at the game, charged on an average thirty cents each. If the Hawaiians make a better showing with Waseda the game will become very popular and there will be enough money to pay the expenses of the Hawaiian team."

## FERREIRA RIDES SOME WINNERS

Domingo Ferreira, well known here as a skillful jockey, has been riding some mounts to victory on the Inland Circuit in California. At Concord he brought home two winners, in a three-quarter mile dash piloting Clausius, a four-year old Brutus colt, belonging to Jim O'Rourke, home in 1:14.1, while another horse from the same stable took second place. In a fast half-mile he rode the winner, Concord Boy, a big chestnut, winning by a length from a big field. Both of these horses were trained by as well as ridden by Ferreira.

Ferreira is now in Oakland taking off weight in order to get a mount in some of the events on the Oakland track. He finds that he has acquired too much weight and is therefore doing stunts on the track himself with a blanket.

Nagata, a Japanese swell wagon driver, was out on the streets after nine o'clock yesterday morning, with his savory load. He was gathered in by the police.

## FISHER PLANS TRIP TO ORIENT

So pleased is Mique Fisher with the reception that his team has met with here, that he is already planning for more worlds to conquer. He is now laying his lines for a trip to be made here a month earlier in the season, or at the close of the National and American leagues next year, which will extend farther yet from home.

Hawaii will by no means be left out of this. The plan, as outlined by Fisher, will include a staff from San Francisco, with a team composed exclusively of players from the National and American leagues. They will stop off for a week here, playing a short series with the local clubs, and then go on to Japan. There they will play with the best teams which can be found in the Empire of the Rising Sun, and then go on still further.

Manila will be Fisher's next objective point, and there he expects to make a great hit. There are enough Americans in the city to make sure of a good picked team to play against, and there should be big crowds ready to pay admissions to see a team of champions. Fisher says that he has received assurances from Japanese here, that they will be only too glad to have a team of the caliber mentioned in that country, and will be ready to put up big guarantees before the team leaves the Coast. It is possible that the stay in this city will not be made, till the team is on its way home, as the early start will be needed to assure good weather in the Orient.

## HOW INTER-ISLAND SKIPPER GOT AN INCREASE OF PAY

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 28, 1907. Editor Advertiser: In the absence of the captains and officers of the Inter-Island steamers and in justice to them, I trust you will grant the space in your valuable columns, whereby the erroneous statement which appeared in this morning's issue of your paper, may be rectified and the captains and officers of the Inter-Island steamers may be placed in the right light, in the eyes of this community and the traveling public.

The statement referred to, appeared in the article headed "Statement by the Engineers." The statement "That a threatening demand for an increase of wages had been made by the captains of the I. I. S. N. Co.," is certainly misleading and totally incorrect.

It is true that some twelve months ago, the captains and officers of the Inter-Island steamers received an increase in salaries. This increase was not through any threatening demand, or based on any increased cost of living, but on the promise of the former president of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., Mr. John Ena, circumstances of which were as follows:

About the time of annexation, the officers in the deck department of the Inter-Island Company, had applied to Mr. Ena for an increase in salaries. Mr. Ena explained to them the enormous expense the company had been put to in order to comply with the United States Inspection laws, and as the salaries of first and second officers had recently been raised by the company, could not afford to further increase salaries at that time, but he would promise that the interests of the captains would be looked after in the near future.

In the meantime, Mr. James A. Kennedy, succeeded Mr. Ena as president of the company and was not aware of the promise which had been made to the captains of the company's steamers. This was the cause of some little misunderstanding, but was very speedily rectified when the facts became known to Mr. Kennedy. The captains and officers gave Mr. Kennedy an idea of what they considered, would be a fair schedule of wages, viz: Vessels of 800 tons gross and over, the salary for master to be \$200 per month and vessels under 800 tons gross, the salary for master to be \$175 per month. Salaries for mates to remain at \$90 with the exception of those vessels which had been paying \$100 was proposed to remain at that figure.

Mr. Kennedy requested that a conference be entered into between a Committee of Honolulu Harbor No. 54 and a committee of his company, which was readily granted and upon being shown that the company was not in a position to increase salaries, in accordance with the views of the captains and officers, through reductions of freight rates, etc., a compromise was immediately effected and is now being paid as per schedule quoted by the engineers in this morning's paper. The increased allowance for board, etc., was given voluntarily by the company.

Upon the above statements of facts, I fail to see where the engineers are justified in making such erroneous statements or where the captains are in any way responsible for the present situation.

As this is a matter that will no doubt be taken up by the captains and officers at their next meeting, I will not attempt to comment further on the subject.

Thanking you in advance Mr. Editor, for what I am sure will be appreciated by the members of Honolulu Harbor No. 54, I remain,

Yours truly,  
FRANK C. POOR,  
Secretary, Honolulu Harbor No. 54.

## EX-GOV. CARTER REVIEWS HIS ADMINISTRATION

(Continued From Page One.)

of our public lands, the limit of time beyond which the lands can not be leased is based on the practice in the Temperate Zone. Many tropical crops can not be produced within the five years prescribed.

"Including these islands as a part of the Union does not bring them nearer to the continent; they are still 2,100 miles away. Nevertheless they are regarded as forming a part of the continent and the coastwise laws are applied to Hawaii, notwithstanding that travel between here and the mainland is confined exclusively to water, while on every other portion of the coast there is transportation by land as well as by water. The result of this law is that after seven years' application American steamers are withdrawn from the service, owing to their inability, in spite of all the protection, to earn returns upon the capital invested. The service between this port and the mainland is rapidly retrograding. Steamers flying a foreign flag and taking only the mails continue to make a profit and touch here constantly on their way to and from the mainland, although deprived of any passenger or freight traffic. Free communication between these islands and the mainland in every available manner is essential to commerce and trade and will be one of the principal means to prevent Hawaii from becoming in any way alien in disposition or composition."

"Immigration will, in all probability, be restricted, and if this restriction comes early and is suddenly enforced it will compel a complete readjustment in the commercial condition of these islands and might easily bankrupt them."

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

Governor Carter, objects to the operation of the federal pure food law as it affects our honey-dew honey; to the change in the Organic Act permitting appeals to the United States Supreme Court in cases where \$5,000 or more is involved. As to positive legislation, he says the greatest needs are sufficient appropriations for the federal departments in Hawaii. These are needed for survey of the water resources of the Territory; in forest work; for improving Honolulu harbor; for improving the entrance to Pearl Harbor; the development of Pearl Harbor for commercial purposes.

### TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

On this subject Governor Carter says the effect of the present stringency, though not felt to the extent here as elsewhere, has had the effect of making capital timid about entering new enterprises. He speaks with approval of the law passed by the last legislature providing for a sinking fund for the territorial bonds. He gives a summary of the conditions which confronted his administration at its beginning when the appropriations made by the legislature greatly exceeded prospective revenue, the reductions made in expenditures by himself as Governor and the further reductions created by the special session of the legislature, so that during his administration a floating indebtedness of \$663,487.70 was paid off and a net current cash balance was on hand at the end of the fiscal period ending June 30, 1907. The bonded indebtedness of the Territory increased during his administration from \$2,188,000 to \$3,718,000. Each succeeding sale of bonds has been at a better price than the last one. The amount and character of the bonded indebtedness is given in detail.

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1907 are given in detail. The receipts were \$3,651,955.37; the expenditures \$2,738,479.35; outstanding warrants \$34,740.49; cash balance \$348,216.51, and a total cash balance on hand of \$619,804.66.

### TAXATION.

A very interesting tabulated analysis of the taxes of the Territory by years and sources is given since the organization of the Territory. This analysis, he says, shows the unusually large returns which the Territory enjoys from personal property, larger in proportion, he says, than most other communities. The fireclaim and the Chinese funds are given in tabulated form, and in a similar way the facts regarding the Hawaii coinage. During the year fifty-seven new corporations were created and four went out of business, leaving 670 domestic corporations in existence of which 379 are mercantile, 124 agricultural, and 135 eleemosynary.

### INSURANCE.

The insurance business of the Territory in all its branches is shown in tabulations. In regard to commerce he says:

"The aggregate commerce of Hawaii during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, amounted to \$47,741,300, an amount exceeded only once since the annexation of these islands by the United States, and greater than in the preceding year by \$5,844,470. As only \$2,284,000 of the increase was due to larger shipments of Hawaiian produce, there was a gain of \$2,560,470 in imports. Of this amount \$276,487 consisted of larger purchases of goods from foreign countries, leaving a gain of more than \$2,284,000 in purchases from the mainland of the United States, or an increase of almost \$15 per capita."

The movements and volume of this commerce and its division into coastwise and foreign is given in a large number of elaborate tables. The railroads and water transportation of the islands is briefly but succinctly discussed. Fares by steamer to different points are given. Based on the school enrollment, applying to it a conservative ratio, the Governor says the population of the Territory ought to be 220,000 by June 30, 1907. But he does not insist too strongly on this estimate as there are so many uncertain factors, and the increase in registration for voting purposes does not indicate such an increase. The results of the biennial election in 1906 are summarized.

Governor Carter says the legislatures are increasing in efficiency, doing more work in less time. The last legislature was the only one that finished within the sixty-day limit of the law.

### ENTOMOLOGICAL WORK.

The work of the entomological divi-

sion of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry is dwelt on at considerable length. One of the most striking things, he says, is that "in three years the loss to the sugar planters of the Territory from the 'cane leaf hopper' has been reduced from \$3,000,000 to practically nothing." The work of the department in preventing the introduction of injurious pests is also spoken of at length.

### ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The work of the bureau of animal industry is outlined at considerable length. The striking discovery of Dr. Norgaard that the deficiency of lime salts in our soil is responsible for the failure of livestock here under ordinary circumstances to attain the normal size of its variety, is spoken of and the practical means of overcoming it is set out at length.

### FORESTRY.

Concerning the work of the Forestry Division he speaks with much enthusiasm. The grand total of area recommended to be reserved for forest is 397,187 acres of which 252,818 acres is government land and 144,369 acres are privately owned land.

### THE LANAI DEAL.

Concerning the public lands and his policy regarding them he says:

"There are now surveyed and available for settlement 34,119 acres of land of an average appraised value of \$5.85 per acre. These lands may be classified as follows: Good agricultural land, 17,618 acres on all six of the islands, available for sugar cane, pineapples, sisal, and rubber; grazing-land purposes, 6752 acres; suburban lots in the neighborhood of Honolulu, 114 acres; waste land, 9634 acres."

"During the year 5472 acres have been disposed of to settlers and others, at an average price of \$27.79 per acre. Under the right of purchase, lease, and cash freehold systems of taking up land 4900 acres have been allotted, valued at \$45,167.74, or an average of \$9.21 per acre. This settlement of the lands just about equals that of the previous year, and it is hoped that in every case those taking these lands will be successful and continue to live on them."

"Of the lands not yet available for settlement 29,592 acres have been leased at a rental of \$17,251, or 58 cents per acre. A large proportion of this is used simply for grazing purposes."

"The entire cost of the administration of the public lands was but \$16,888.67. The revenue from rentals and interest amounted to \$116,688.49, exceeding that of last year by only \$9.11. The sales of public lands increased considerably, as it was considered advisable to dispose of certain lands where public and private ownership conflicted with their best use. The proceeds, which were used for the reduction of the public debt, amounted to \$148,845.50. One large exchange was made in furtherance of this policy. On the island of Lanai small strips of land in public and private ownership, there being 48,640 acres of government land scattered over the whole area of 88,960 acres. This island has been rapidly reverting into a barren waste. Under the long-time leasehold system heretofore in vogue the persons in possession felt justified in abstracting all they could from the land."

"The whole island was used as a sheep ranch, and under the land laws if any portion were cultivated, it could only be leased for five years. This practically prohibited the leasing of the lands for agriculture, as tropical crops do not mature for a long time—in some instances four years or more. Nor could more than 1000 acres be sold at public auction. Rather than see the land continue to deteriorate, the administration determined to dispose of it, if possible, and acquire valuable and desirable property in Honolulu needed for educational purposes. Thus an exchange was finally effected thought to be desirable on the part of the Territory from every point of view. However, a taxpayer, without direct interest, objected, an injunction was granted, and upon being dissolved by the supreme court of the Territory the exchange was consummated. An appeal has since been taken to the Federal Supreme Court, and no actual development of the island can be expected until this matter is disposed of."

### SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Regarding the Survey Department, Governor Carter says:

"Although the principal work of the department has been the mapping of the public lands that are becoming available through the expiration of long-term leases, and their subdivision into homestead lots, considerable work has been done in running out the boundaries of forest reserves, in placing substantial monuments at all important points, and in the systematic surveying, marking and mapping of all school lots in the Territory."

He follows this up with a somewhat detailed statement of the actual work done, the tracts surveyed and subdivided, the boundaries run and the maps made, subdividing the matter by islands and districts. Concerning the sale of the so-called "remnants" of land at Waianae, he says:

"The proposed sale of a portion of Waianae-kai made it necessary to have maps giving areas of the cane, pasture, and waste lands, and other data. As the Waianae Company have a complete detail map of this section, all that was necessary for this department to do was to check the work. The land extends from a line parallel to and fifty feet mauka of the flume, to the Oahu Railway & Land Co.'s right of way, and has a total area of 1231 acres. Grants and kuleanas took up 232 acres, leaving a balance of 999 acres of government land. Out of this, 171.65 acres is reserved to the government for proposed homesteads, courthouse lot, etc., leaving a net area of 827.35 acres, of which 336 acres is in cane."

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Considerable space is given in the report to the figures of school attendance, by grades, nationality, and school work pursued. From this it appears that counting Hawaiian and part Hawaiian together they are by far the largest element in the schools, being Hawaiians 21.91 per cent, and part Hawaiians 15.11 per cent. But

the Japanese constitute 22.11 per cent, and the Portuguese 19.14 per cent, and the Chinese 10.45 per cent.

"Industrial work has been emphasized and interest aroused and sustained. Last year, out of 7708 girls in the schools, 7425 were instructed in sewing and one-half of the pupils enrolled were engaged in agricultural work of some sort. It is hoped during the next year to establish cooking departments in several of the schools. Wherever possible, schools will be equipped with tools, and all minor repairs on buildings and fences will be made by pupils under the direction of the teachers. Elementary instruction in manual work will be given."

A summary of the legislation creating the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is given and what has been done under that legislation. The Public Library Act is summarized, while a concise statement of what the archives are and what is being done with them is given.

### THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

Among other things, Governor Carter says these concerning the Judiciary:

"For several years, owing mainly to changes in the personnel of the higher courts, the enactment of needed legislation, and improvement in conditions generally, the courts have run smoothly and effectively. One change in the appointing power may be mentioned. Two years ago the Legislature transferred the appointment of district magistrates from the Governor to the Chief Justice."

"The work of all the courts is practically up to date. The first circuit court, which, for a longer period, was further behind in its work than the supreme court, has practically caught up with its calendar. At present a case begun in any court may pass with dispatch through the court of original jurisdiction and the higher courts of appeal. In perhaps no jurisdiction is litigation more expeditious, inexpensive and assured of a just result, in so far as care and honesty of purpose can secure such an end, than in Hawaii."

### LITIGATION IN HAWAII.

"The amount of litigation in Hawaii is perhaps greater in proportion to population than in most other jurisdictions. With a population of, say, between 150,000 and 175,000, there are tried annually on an average in the supreme court about 125 cases, mostly civil; in the five circuit courts about 1500, of which 1000 are civil and 500 criminal, and in the twenty-nine district courts about 11,000, of which 1500 are civil and 9500 criminal. The percentage of convictions in criminal cases is large, being about 70 per cent. This is true even in homicidal cases. In 1906, in which the number of such cases was larger than for any previous year, there were thirteen convictions in fifteen trials for murder, and seven convictions in eleven trials for manslaughter. During that year there was a falling off of about 25 per cent. in criminal cases in general, due apparently to a decrease in the efficiency of the county police systems that was perhaps in part a result of the election of county sheriff and deputy sheriffs after the inauguration of county government. It is hoped that in time this tendency will be overcome, and that all elective officers of these classes will be as efficient as appointive officers have been."

### LAW LIBRARIES.

"Much attention has been paid to the building up of law libraries for the use of the courts and members of the bar. The library of the supreme court now contains nearly 9000 volumes. An unusually large appropriation has recently been made by the Legislature, and special arrangements have been effected for exchanges of sets of Hawaiian reports with publishers. The library will soon have practically all the English and American reports, besides many volumes of text-books, encyclopedias, statutes and digests. The second, third, fourth and fifth circuit courts have small, well-selected libraries which contain in the aggregate more than 2500 volumes, and the appropriations for the purchase of law books for them have recently been increased."

### WATER RIGHTS.

"The jurisdiction of commissioners of private ways and water rights was transferred to the circuit judges by the last Legislature. This was a step in the direction of the simplification of the judicial system by 'doing away with one class of courts. It leaves the cost of litigation in connection with private ways and water rights low, as it was before, and even reduces it; it also preserves the elastic jurisdiction of an equitable nature which such courts possessed; at the same time it secures a higher class of judges for the exercise of such jurisdiction. The courts of the commissioners were established half a century ago under conditions which have largely passed away, and thus there is no longer need of special tribunals for the settlement of controversies over subjects of this nature."

### COURT OF LAND REGISTRATION.

In speaking of the Court of Land Registration, its purpose, and problems, and results, Governor Carter says:

"The common law of inheritance prevails here, regulated by a statute of descent. When persons die intestate there is no safeguard against unknown heirs appearing after an attorney has carefully examined a title and declared it marketable, based on affidavits before him. The affidavits may contain mistakes and sometimes be false and misleading through ignorance or design. Under the ancient Hawaiian custom the line of descent was traced through the mother, and this proved an eminently practical rule until the introduction by New England lawyers of the common law as a guide to decision and statutes, making the descent as in common-law countries."

Considerable space is given to the workings of the Juvenile Court before which, during the two years ending June 30, 1907, 319 cases were brought. Of these there were 286 boys and 33 girls, 156 Hawaiians, 116 Portuguese, and 47 of other races. Of these 96 were charged with larceny, 65 with being idle and dissolute, 56 with truancy, 41 with gambling, 20 with disobedience, 14 with assault and battery, 14 with malicious injury, 3 with profane language and 10 with other offenses.

"That the act has been more successful than might reasonably be hoped for is shown by the fact that 111 boys have served their probation and been discharged. But still more significant is the fact that of the 111 boys who have thus served their terms of probation only 15 have been brought before the court again under any other charge. This, more than any other argument, shows the benefit to the community at large of this start in juvenile legislation. The work among a people composed of so many different races as our own is necessarily attended by many difficulties and by numerous problems not met with elsewhere. One by one these problems are being solved."

### BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

Governor Carter devotes considerable space to this subject. After reviewing the course of assisted immigration in the past he says:

"There is reason to believe that a system of profit sharing or of domiciling immigrant laborers will be successful in the Hawaiian Islands, providing that the cooperation of the planting interests is obtained, for labor conditions are certainly more pleasant than are usually found in other countries. There is the certainty of regular employment, school advantages are better and more abundant, and the general standard of living and civilization is higher than in other tropical and semitropical regions."

"Even under the present plantation system many plantations allow the laborers the use of ravine sides and bottom lands and a general common for pasture. Planters possessing this advantage find it comparatively easy to retain all such laborers on their plantations."

"The sugar industry of Hawaii is the predominant one, and the plans for immigration must be made with the idea of supplying laborers to work on the plantations. In order to make such plans succeed, the immigrants should be settled on the land as a permanent working population. In other words, they should be domiciled. By domiciling the laborer is meant the giving to him or allowing him to purchase a piece of land on which he can create a home without being subject to the possibility of dispossession without a day's notice."

"That Hawaii has been on the wrong track is very evident; that we are behindhand is shown in the efforts already made by other countries to induce immigration and the offers which are held out to immigrants to become permanent settlers."

"Those plantations that proposed to domicile their labor, and had offered to give up to the immigrant a house and an acre of land—free simple, paid-up lease, or surrender of government lease—adopted a form of homestead and farming agreement which embodied all of the terms and inducements which they were prepared to offer, and the covenants and conditions which they expected the immigrants to perform in order to acquire their homes."

"An acre of land in fee simple was offered to 400 families; an acre of land under paid-up leases, varying from twenty to forty years, was offered to 425 families; an acre of land under surrender of government leases was offered to 495 families, and plantations that could offer no land at all under any conditions applied for 165 families on the basis of an increased monthly wage over that offered by those who intended to give lands."

"The expense of this immigration has so far been entirely paid by donations solicited from the Hawaiian sugar planters. It must be borne in mind that the actual expense of recruiting the people and transporting them is not the only item of outlay to be considered in relation to securing a resident laboring population. The houses erected under the agreement with the immigrants before referred to cost in the neighborhood of \$400 apiece. The acre of land promised is in many instances the very best that the plantation has, and the value of this must be considered. While, of course, the plantations are obtaining the most direct benefit from the immigration and have very liberally contributed to its support, other commercial interests and the Territory at large profit very materially from an increased citizen population, and it seems to this board that appropriations should be made by the Government to assist the work. The Legislature, however, failed to do this."

Reference is made to the cooperation that now exists between the Federal and the Territorial government in regard to the precautions to prevent plague. The danger of yellow fever, now that there is direct communication with Mexico, is spoken of. The total number of deaths from tuberculosis during the year under consideration is given as 343. The improvements at the leper settlement are summarized. The statistics and cost of the insane asylum are given. The National Guard is praised.

### THE NUUANU DAM.

After describing the location and purpose of the Nuuanu dam, Governor Carter says:

"To satisfy public demands, the plans for this structure have twice been changed, and because of the hostile attitude of the press many now think its cost excessive. As originally planned, the cost was estimated at \$180,000. Then changes were made necessary, involving an additional expenditure of \$75,000. The second change, increasing its capacity, will bring the final outlay up to something like \$300,000."

"To show how unreasonable much of the adverse criticism is, it is only necessary to state that before the enterprise was begun private capital offered the Territory \$500,000 for the perpetual use of the power alone, while those familiar with such enterprises on the mainland claim that the project could easily be capitalized at \$1,000,000, the power earning interest on \$400,000 and the water on \$600,000."

"The coefficient of safety in the structure as planned has been pronounced unusually large by all the experts who have examined it, and as the use of power develops the time will come when this work will be considered one of the most productive assets which this community possesses."

The report concludes with an argument for a hydrographic survey of the Islands, a brief mention of the fisheries cases, and a complete roster of the public officials of the Territory.